and the sanguinary execution of all the priseners not under age.

More than one hundred individuals have been thus executed in cold blocd, while the prisons of Seville, Cadiz, Malaga and other great towns, are stuffed with prisoners arrested for their supposed connection with the events of the past three weeks. One of the most notable of these is the late Charge d'Affaires of Spain in Chili, Don Eduardo Asquerino, new the young and talented editor of La America, a periodical which he has just established, and the most respectable in Madrid in a literary point of most respectable in Madrid in a literary point of view. He was upon a visit to Seville on business connected with this publication, when he was suddenly followed by an order from the Cabinet for his imprisonment. I am fully convinced that there is no possible cause or reason for this step, as he has kept entirely aloof from politics since his return from abroad, and La America is not a political paper, nor has any reason been assigned for the arrest.

But, doubtless, it is as well grounded as a majority of the others. Nothing but the casual coincidence

ty of the others. Nothing but the casual coincidence ty of the others. Nothing but the casual coincidence of his journey to Seville with the time of the rising of the rebels there can be alleged as a motive for that kind of vague suspicion on the part of the Spanish Government, which strikes right and left blindly from fear of an enemy or a danger unseen. Nearly a thousand persons have also been arrested in Madrid during a week past and are now held in prison. The police say that they are taking up the rages or people who exercise no honest craft or means of getting a living; but, under this denomination, one gentleman, the managing editor of one of tion, one gentleman, the managing editor of one of the Madrid daily journals, and a man who works at the Madrid daily journals, and a man who works at his deak from 9 o'clock in the morning till 12 o'clock at night, every day except Sundays, has been suddenly torn from his family and his business and locked up in the Saladero, the common prison. I have also heard of three others who actually pay apward of \$150 each, taxes on their real estate

who have been served in like manner.

But I have reason to believe that, though the Government has put down by force of arms the ill-concerted and unfortunate rising in Andalusia, in

concerted and unfortunate rising in Annaugan, in looking up the supposed great conspiracy with which that was connected, it is as usual off the scent.

It has been my fortune to receive communications direct from a person who knew Caro personally, and who assures me that he was a Captain in the army of Dan Carlos.

army of Don Carlos. I am also told by one who knew the personal history of Lallane, the second in command, that he, too, was a Carlist; and this information was furnished in reference to each, without either of my informants knowing what was said about the other This, coming as it does in addition to my previous intelligence about the movements of the Carlist intelligence about the movements of the Carlist chiefs, and their evident hope of being again able to strike a blow for their cause in the Peninsula this Summer, has led me to the conclusion that the recent attempt in Andalusia was in fact a Carlist plo in disguise. They spread the flag of Socialism to catch the support of the populace, and the leaders of the movement were Carlists. They meant, perhaps, to draw the attention of the Gov-ernment and the army to the mountains of Andalusia, when in fact the great blow was to have been struck in another quarter. Whatever it was, the whole plan has failed for the moment, and in so doing has justified the opinion I have before expressed to you, that the Queen's Government would be able still for some time to come to repress every attempt at revolution in Spain.

In the question between Spain and Mexico, I am able to give you information from a source which is reliable, that the English Minister at Madrid has, during the past week, made an important declara-tion to the Spanish Government, to the effect that, if Spain should persist in making war upon Mexico, Great Britain would in no manner be held responsible for the consequences, and especially in any com-plications which might arise with the United States, she would allow Spain to defend her possessions in the West Indies as best she might, and would in no case take any part at all in the matter. I am also told that the Marquis de Turgot, the French Embassador, supported and approved this declaration on the part of Great Britain, and in fact added to it something not quite so explicit, but in the same general sense, on the part of the Government of France. The difficulty with which the English and French representatives have had to contend at Madrid, it seems, is, that the Spanish Government believes that the protection of her dominion over Cuba is a matter of such immense importance to England and France that these two Governments would never consent to see that colony wrested from her, do what she might. And this is in fact the substance of the reply of the Spanish Minister of State, Sr. Pidal, to the declaration of Lord Howden above referred to. He simply expressed his incredulity that such would be the course of Great Britain and when this declaration was solemnly repeated and and when this declaration was solemnly repeated and maintained, he went into a species of argument to prove that Great Britain could never act in that manner, and thus the matter rested at the last advices. It is well known here that both Lord Howden and the Marquis of Turgot are personally thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which the Spanish Government behaves on this question, and that the personal relations of both with the actual Minister of State, Pidal, amount to little less than a quarrel. But there is yet no indication that Spain will yield in her hostile purposes, even in the face of the important manifestations from England and France which I have narrated. On the contrary, the has just issued orders for the sailing of more vessels and troops for Cuba, and the tone of the ministerial journals is more harsh and bitter than

vessels and troops for Cuba, and the tone of the ministerial journals is more harsh and bitter than ever against Mexico.

I shall keep a sharp watch upon the subsequent course of these negotiations, and will inform you of everything important MADRID, July 18, 1857.

The last sigh of freedom which the Spanish Press has exhaled previous to the publication of the new law of printing, was employed by some of the newspapers in sharp rebukes and caustic criticism of the Ministry, and especially of the Minister of State, for their ridiculous predicament in the question of Mexico. In fact, it would be hard to find, in the history of diplomatic feats, a more complete discomfiture than that which Sr. Lafragua has just put upon the Spanish Government. Nor do I remember to have heard of any stupidity greater than that of the Spanish Minister of State, though on this point I would not speak with confidence after the diplomatic history of Europe for the last ten years. It is true, also, that the Government of France, with all its pretensions to sharpness, has had a considerable quantity of wool pulled over its visual organs, and has thus contributed, with its always fatal counsels, to put Spain in her present fix.
Sr. Lafragua, it seems, did not go to Madrid to negotiate, nor did his Government desire sby arrangement, nor had it given him any authority to do anything more than to talk with Sr. Pidal. All the satisfactions which it was said he was ready to make on the part of his Government, were n more than so many reports scattered about in the more than so many reports scattered about in the cafes to entertain the public while the Mexican Government should realize its plans. The plans of the Mexican Government, nobody can doubt now, have been merely to gain time and prepare for de-

fense.
The conduct of Lafragua has been skillful. Affecting to be profoundly interested in bringing things to a settlement, he has made the Freuch Embassador a settlement, he has made the French Embassador and the English Minister believe that everything

and the English Minister believe that everything depended on the Spanish Government.

The Marquis of Turgot has made a hundred innocent visits to the Spanish Minister of State; got warm, telegraphed to Paris, and fumed at the slowness of the Spanish Government in coming to a set-tlement. Lord Howden has done wonders, also, of the same kind, and put off the pleasure of going to take baths on the sea-coast, and of enjoying his new chateau near Bayonne, all for the sake the Spanish Government to make an arrangement of the difficulties with the poor, kind and long-suffer-

ing Lafragua.
All the world thought the question was settled; only one thing was lacking-viz., the settlement Sr. Lafragua has followed out his plan of diplomatic conduct with the greatest composure, showing him-self meek and conciliatory, desirous of peace at any cost; when he was brow-beaten and smitten on one cheek, simply turning the other also; putting up with all sorts of slights, intent only on bringing the question to a peaceful arrangement, so long as Sr. Pidal refused to listen to any reasonable proposition.

But as soon as the Spanish Government began to grow more benevolent, in view of the great efforts made by M. Turgot and Lord Howden. Sr. Lafragus began to set limits to his goodness, until at length, when in a solemn conference they exacted of him that he should present officially the propositions of satisfaction which his Government was dis tions of satisfaction which his Government was dis-posed to make to Spain, he replied with the most charming candor and simplicity that he was not au-thorized to make any at all. He would, however, write to his Government to see what they would

write to his topernment to see what they wend instruct him to do. This simple reply has stunned the unfortunate European diplomatists completely. The Marquis of Pidal is furious, and wholly unwilling to believe that he is an ignoramus. Mexico is not a nation of great men, but they are skillful in diplomatic matters, and it must be confessed that Sr. Lafragus has shown infinitely more cunning than all the late Congresse

of Vienna or Paris.

Lord Howden left last evening for Bayonne. The war between Spain and Mexico is more than prob-able—perhaps inevitable; but Spain has lost im-mense advantages by the time which has been wasted. A prompt and rapid dash at Mexico, when the assassinations of Curnavaca were first known in Cuba would have been popular here. The Spanish people feels—it does not meditate. It acts less from a people feels-it does not mee sense of justice than from a sense of pain at receiving an injury; and, the first impulses of its anger past, it is neither so valient nor so determined. There will not now be so many volunteers to go to Mexico. The possibility that there might be a settlement had gradually calmed the public mind, and little by httle the question of Mexico had been practically about the public mind, and tically abandoned to give place to others of greater interior interest, which have absorbed attention, and latterly the butchery of prisoners by the Government has driven out every other sentiment than

that of horror. On the 13th instant, twenty-eight more of the prisoners of the late revolt were about to be exe-cuted at Seville, as their comrades had been before them, when the hands of the military governor were them, when the hands of the ministry governor were stayed by the intervention of the municipal authori-ties, all the corporations of the city and the society of ladies devoted to charities, who prayed that the execution might be delayed at least long enough to receive an answer to the petition which had been addressed to the Queen by more than three thousand of the most influential persons of that city and district. The Captain-General yielded to that and the result has been the saving of the lives of about one hundred men in all, who were sentenced to death, but whose punishment is now commuted by the Government to imprisonment for life in the presidio. The conduct of the ladies of Seville, and its citizens generally, is worthy of the highest praise. Ninety-eight is the precise number of those who had been shot to death in cold blood for the crime of having raised a flag on which was written "Lib "erty! No more conscripts. Arming of the whole "People," and for marching after it for more than a week without ever shedding a drop of blood, exwith arms in their hands. At the execution of twenty-four of the prisoners, on the 11th inst., at Seville, two innocent spectators were also struck by the bullets of the soldiery, and instantly killed. This barbarous butchery of prisoners is at last

Don Eduardo Asqurezo, late Charge d'Affaires in Chili, and editor of the America, has been set at liberty, his only crime having been found to be that he was going to Seville on his own business when he was stopped by some of the revolted party, as were other passengers, and that afterward he proceeded

on his way to Seville. Other prisoners have also been releasedat Madrid. The Captair-General of Seville was instantly replaced by the Government on learning that a band of 100 rebels had been allowed to form itself in his Many military efficers have also been de district. prived of their commands. Among these, I am sorry to say, is Colonel Tassara, the gallant brother sorry to say, is Colonel Tassara, the gallant brother of Sr. Tassara, now Minister of Spain at Washington. It appears that Colonel Tassara has given no good cause for this measure, and the Government has not taken into account, as it ought, the great services of this family, which counts among its members men so distinguished as is the actual Spanish representative in Washington.

The Pizarre war-steamer has sailed from Cadiz with sealed orders. Her destination for Cuba, how-ever, is hardly doubtful.

The Spanish Government organ, the Hojas Auto-

grofas, has thought proper to contradict the report of The New York Herald about an understanding between the ex-Dictator, Santa Anna, and the Spanish Government concerning the adairs of Mexico, in the following explicit manner:

reo, in the following explicit manner:

"With reference to intelligerce from New-York, there has been circulated in the Havana, in Paris, and even in some of our principal ports, as Barcelona and Santander, the strange report that the Spanish Government had signed a convention with General Santa Anna by, which the latter would be aided by the Government of Madrid to recover his power in Mexico. This report, as our readers might suppose, has no other foundation than that it is an invention of the friends of Comonfert in the American Press.

the friends of Comonfort in the American Press.

"It is entirely false that the Government of Spaintent has concluded a treaty or convention of any description of an

The Cortes were dismissed by the Government on the 16th inst. They have been the willing and servile tools of the Cabinet, who have thus obtained a sort of legal sanction to their etherwise wholly arbi-trary and dictatorial measures since October last. They have approved the Budget of upward of \$30. 000,000 without discussion, approved the infamous Mires loan of \$15,000,000, voted the gag law on the Press, voted the conscription of 50,000 men for the army, reëstablished a hereditary Senate in fact and the law of entailment, and put full power in the hands of the Cabinet to do what it pleased with the

An extraordinary decline from the recent high prices f Wheat in Spain is reported.

The Captain-Gereral and the Civil Governor of the revince of Seville were to be brought before a coun-

The Captain-General and the Civil Governor of the province of Seville were to be brought before a conceil of war on account of the late toubles.

The execution of insurgents had been stopped by the Government.

The London Times publishes a dispatch from Paris dated the 24th, stating that the Spanish Government after some hesitation has accepted the offer of mediation in the Mexican question made by Lord Howden and the Marquis de Turget in the name of the English and French Governments.

PORTUGAL.

The session of the Cortes had been closed. The Concordat was passed by large majorities in both houses, but so altered from its original spirit that it was thought the Pope would not consent to receive it.

ITALY.

It is said that a Convention is to be signed between the Severeigns of the Italian States, with the excep-tion of the King of Sardinia, to guarantee each other against revolutionary attacks.

PRUSSIA.

Reliable accounts from Berlin state that the repi Prussia to the late Danish note has been writte and contains a premise to remain passive until after the meeting of the States of Holstein. The answer of Austria is said to be to the same effect.

The proposition of Prussia to augment, by 20 per cent, the cuty on beet-root sugar is said to have every chance of being adepted by the Zoliverein.

AUSTRIA.

It is said that the endeavors to effect a reconciliation between Austria and Russia are not likely to-prove successful.

TURKEY.

It is stated that a sohism exists among the Commis-sioners on the matter of the Principalities. These of England, Austria and Turkey form the minority.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

In the Chamber of Representatives recently, a state ment having been made that a movement was on foot to make Corfu a British Colony, an animated debate took place in denunciation or such a scheme, and a strong demonstration was made in favor of a union with Greece.

INDIA.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES-AN ESCAPE FROM DELHI.

The fellowing most interesting and affecting letter was written to his eister by a boy of 19, who happily succeeded in effecting his escape from among the

"Merret, June 1.

"Who would have thought when I last wrote to you all the awful circumstances under which I was again to put pen to paper? However, by the Providence of Almighty God, your brother has been spared from the fearful massicre that has taken place at Delhi, and though he is a complete beggar, yet, thank God, he is still alive and well. Oh, my own dearest sister, the eccape I have had has been most miraculous—in fact, I can hardly realize it, and when one comes to look back upon it, it is scarcely to be behelieved, yet still here I am and no mistake about it; and, as they say there is a slight chance of a letter reaching Bombay in time for this mail. I am writing to you. There is only one other officer of my unfortunate regiment out of those who were with it at the time of the mutiny who has escaped to this place, and he, poor fellow, is in hospital with a musket-ball through his thigh—Osborn, our adjutant; but I am glad to say there were three others on leave for a month's shooting in the jungles at the time of the outbreak, and who have consequently escaped—among them my chum Wheatley. You know I myself had only been back from Cawnpore five days when this awful business took place. I have been here now since the 19th of last month, and have not had a single line from my poor mother. All the dawks, you know, are cut off by the insurgents, and though I have written to her several letters, yet I fear none have reached Cawnpore. I was able, however, thank God, to telegraph to them on the 20th, saying I had arrived here safe and well, and got a reply from my father telling what relief I had given them, but since then the wire has been destroyed and there has been no communication at all with Cawnpore. God grant they may be safe and well, and we have reason to suppose that the troops there there are quiet.

"There were three native corps at Delhi, beside a

sate and well, and we have reason to suppose that troops there are quiet.

"There were three native corps at Dahi, beside a battery of six guns, and not a single European soldier. It was about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th that we first heard of some mutineers having come over from Meerut, and that our regiment was ordered down to the city where they were, to cut them up. over from Meerut, and that our regiment was ordered down to the city, where they were, to cut them up. Of course this time we had not a doubt as to their leyalty. Well, the whole regiment, except my com-pany, No. 1, and our major's, the Grenadiers (who were ordered to wait for two guns and escort them down, at once went off to the city, distant about two miles. On arriving at the Cashmere gate, which leads into a small fortified bastion called the Main-caused from which there is another egress to the city. guard, from which there is another egress to the city, guard, from which there is another egress to the city, they were met by some troopers of the 3d Cavalry from Meerut, who immediately charged down upon them. Not the slightest effort was made by our men to defend their efficers, and they were nearly all shot down at the head of their companies by these troopers. In fact, our poor colonel was seen to be bayoneted by one of the Sepoys after he had been cut down by a trooper; and then the fact of neither a Sepoy por a trooper having then the fact of neither a Sepoy nor a trooper having been killed is enough to convince one of their treach-ery. Well, soon after our two companies, with the two guns (for whom we had had to wait half an hour), two gurs for whom we had had to wait had an hour also prived, and en going through the Cashmere gate into the Mainguard, and thence into the city, where all this had taken place, the Sepoys and mutineers all boiled, being frightened at the sight of the gurs, and before there was time to spen upon them they had all disappeared into the streets. We then went back to the Mainguard, determined to hold that ogainst them till more recuforcements arrived from cantonments, for which we immediately sent. In the cantonments, for which we immediately sent. In the
mean time we sent out parties to bring in our poor
fellows, who were all seen lying about in front of
the Mainguand. I myself went out and brought in
poor Harrowes. It was a most heattrending sight,
I assure you, to see all our poor chaps, whom
we had seen and been with that very morning, talking
and laughing together at our coffeeshop, lying dead
side by side, and some of them dreadfully mutilated.
I had Lever before seen a dead body, so you may
in agine what an awfur sight it was to me. The poor
Colonel was the only one not kidled outright: but he,
poor man, was hacked to pieces. We sent him back
to cantonments, where he died in the course of the day.
At last some companies of the other regiments came
up, and we remained here the whole day expecting to
be attacked every minute. Lots of women and people
who had managed to escape from the city came in to up, and we remained here the whole day expecting to be attacked every minute. Lots of women and people who had managed to escape from the city came in to us for shelter, little thinking of the secret that was shortly to be enacted among us. By and by three of our officers, who had escaped being killed by the troopers, also came in, and from them we learnt what I have told you above. All this while we saw fires blazing in the tewn and heard guns firing, which we afterward found out were the guns of the magazine, which a few Europeans had been defending against the whole host of the insurgents, and which had at last blown up. ast blown up.

"Well, it must have been about 5 o'clock in the

"Well, it must have been about 5 o clock it the afternon, when, all of a sudden, the Sepeys who were with us in the mainguard, and on whom we had been depending to defend us in case of attack, began firing upon us an every direction; a most awfal scene, as you may imagine, then ensued—people running in every possible way to try and oscape. I, as luck would have it, with a few other fellows, ran up a kind of a slope that leads to the officers' quarters, and theree, amid a sterm of builets, to one of the embraures of the bastion. It is perfectly miraculous theree, and a sterm of bullets, to one of the em-brasures of the bastion. It is perfectly miraculous low I escaped being hit; round of the poor fellows were knocked down all about, and all, too, by their men; it is really awful to think of it. However, on exciting at the embrasure all at once the idea ocarriving at the embrasure all at once the idea oc-curred to me of jumping down into the ditch from the rampart (one would have thought it madness at any other time), and so try and get out by scaling the opposite side; but just as I was in the act doing so I heard screams from a lot of unfortunate women who were in the officers' quarters, imploring for help. I immediately, with a few other fellows, who like me were going to escape the same way, ran back to them, and though the attempt appeared hopeless, we deter-mined to see if we could not take them with us. Some of them, poor creatures, were wounded with bullets: weit going the attempt appeared hopeless, we determined to see if we could not take them with us. Some of them, poor creatures, were wounded with bullets; however, we made a rope with handkerchiefs, and some of us jumping down first into the ditch caught them as they dropped to break the fall. Then came the difficulty of dragging them up the opposite bank; however, by God's will we succeeded, after nearly half an hour's labor, in getting them up; and why no Sepoys came and shot every one of us while getting across all this time is a perfect mystery. The murdering was going on below all this time, and nothing could have been easier than for two or three of them to come to the rampart and shoot down every one of us. However, as I say, we somehow got over, and, expecting to be pursued every minute, we bent our steps to a house tnat was on the banks of the river. This we reached in safety, and getting something to ent and drunk from the servants (their master, young Metcalf, had fled in the merning), stopped there till dark, and then, seeing the whole of three cantonments on fire, and as it were a regular battle raging in that direction, we ran down to the river side and made the best of our way along its banks in an opposite direction. It would be too long, my very dearest sister, to tell you of how for three days and nights we wandered in the jungies, sometimes fed and sometimes to bed by the villagers, till at length, waaried and foot-ore, with shreds of clothes on our backs, we arrived at a village where they put us in a hat and fed us for four days, and moreover took a note from us into Meerut, whence an ercort of cavalry was sent out, and we were brought safely in here.

"We started from Delhi with five ladies and four officers beside myself, but afterward in our wander-

out, and we were brought safely in here.

"We started from Delhi with five ladies and four officers beside myself, but afterward in our wanderings fell in with two sergeants' wives and two little children, with two more officers and a merchant, so altogether, on coming into Meerut, we were a body of 17 scale. Oh. great Heaven, to think of the privations we endured, and the narrow escapes we had! We used to ford streams at night, and then walk or slowly in our dripping clothes, lying down to rest every half-hour, for you must remember that some of the ladies were wounded, and all so fatigued and worn out that they could scarcely move. Of course, had we been by ourselves we would have made a dash for Meerut at once, which is about 40 miles from Delhi, but having these unfortunate women with us, what balf-hour, for you must remember that some of the ladies were wounded, and all so fatigued and worn out that they could scarcely move. Of course, had we been by ourselves we would have made a dash for Meerut at once, which is about 40 miles from Delhi. Dut having these unfortunate women with us, what could we do? Sometimes we heard villagers combinating to nurder us, and the whole time were indreaded being pursued and killed by some of the muticers from Delhi. At one time, when we were attacked by the villagers and robbed of everything we consessed, had we not had them with us we would have fought for it, and sold our lives dearly, instead of quietly giving up our arms as we did, for you must know we had a few blant swerfs among us with one double-barreled gun. I send you a short account of the insurrection, from which you will see that a great many people excaped to Kurani and Urballah, among them the major do to Kurani and Urballah, among them the major of ny regiment; but, alas, I fear we are the otly ones seved. The forces from Kurnani are fast approaching Delhi; and have sent in for more reenforcements. The people here are in a great fright, but I facey 1,000 Europeans can hold their ground against five times that number of aniswes, and there is not much to fear; however, we are very annious about them, and are cagerly locking out for a dispatch, as firing was heard all last night. We took eight guns from them the day be fere, but they have no end of Delhi. Now I will say goed by, my dear sister. Fond an an affectionate love to ail. In another week we shall know more about affairs. I have had a few shirts

and things given me, otherwise I have not a thing to my back—borses and everything all gone; in fact, as I said before, a perfect beggar; but I dare say Gov-erament may repay us in a measure."

CAUSE OF THE MUTINY.

CAUSE OF THE MUTINY.

JHELVM, May 30.

The Sepoys, as I learn from really good informants, all believe that we are determined to make them Christians by some means. They believe that all we want to do is to make them eat pig's fat or bullock's flesh; and, unfortunately, the cartridges for the new Enfield rifle were greased, and in some places the grease, I believe, really waslard or common bullock's fat, the native contractor having used these for cheaptress. In this frame of mind, which has been going on for several years, they were very suspicious of anything new, and believed at once that the Government really had had the lard put on to cheat them into becoming Christians, and regiment after regiment held meetings to freent this attack on their religion. All the officers who were well acquainted with Hindostanee being selected for staff appointments, only those were lett in most regiments who, knowing but little of the language, had but little intercourse with their men, and therefore they learnt nothing of all this, except in one or two corps, where some chance linguist remained, and these corps have generally not mutinied, as their officers learnt their con plaints and explained the matter to them. It is now believed that all this would have blown over, but the dismissed nobles and granone or two corps, where some chance linguist remained, and these corps have generally not mutinied, as their officers learnt their con plaints and explained the matter to them. It is now believed that all this would have blown over, but the dismissed nobles and grandees of Oude, shorn of all their wealth and rank, seized on this pretext, and sent messengers in the disguise of Fakirs all about, praying the men to stand out for the religion of their fathers, a pian which succeeded too well. Some of the Fairs, it is said, have been apprehended. The Sepoys of the 14th Native Infantry held a meeting, but luckily had some good officers, and one Lieutenant Smith, a good linguist and a great friend of theirs; so they agreed not to mutiny, but to resign if they were asked to fire the suspected cartridges. Meanwhile the Government or the authorities had all the new cartridges burnt to reassure the men, but it had unluckily just the opposite tendency. If, they said, there was really nothing in the cartridges, Government would never have burnt them all, but as they were really greased with lard they saw they were found out this time and burnt them, as the only way to get out of the mess. Now they say such a powerful Government will soon find out some other way, so it is better to fight it out now than to find ourselves cheated into being Christians some day unexpectedly, and then be unable to clear ourselves. The news from the other stations is, perhaps, equally bad. At Mooltan they are only restrained from breaking out by Chamberlain sirregular Cavalry, and at Rawul Pindee they are on the eve of rebellion, it is said. Mooradsbad and Barilly troops are said to be firm, also the 2let at Peshawur. The spark that is said to have fired the train is that one party of Sepoys did not refuse the cartridges, but tore off the ends with their hands, and would not put them into their mouths, which the officer in command said was unsoldierly, and explained all about the cartridges to them, vowed they were greased with ghe, and old them should bite off and not tear off the end of the cartridge, and immediately felt sure that there was something in it, so muticled. There is a great want of sympathy between the European and the native, which destroys all hopes of comfort, unless you could fall into all their usages. We are all well here. Good has hitherto protected us, and we now seem to think all is over. A splendid force is collected in Kuraal. The native States believe that we must win in the end, and have sent their troops to our aid. We can only trust in God, who is equally able to protect us anywhere. We are in the midst of a mutiny unprecedented in Indian history, and are only a small band of Europeans, fighting and struggling for existence. However, the regiment here is very good, and deserves the title, so common formerly, of the faithful Sepoy.

THE INDIAN CRISIS.

THE INDIAN CRISIS.

If we are to be dominant in India, so dominant that rebellien, except of the whole population, is impossible—our ceurse is equally clear. We have three things to do accordingly, in the next five years:

1. We n ust increase the Europeans by 30,000 men. I will not argue in favor of an increase per se; that is conceded. But my reason for fixing that number is this: It will raise the proportion of Europeans to the old standard of one in three. We must have 180,000 men, and of these, to secure absolute safety, 60,000 must be Europeans. That will leave 5,000 men for a permanent protection to the capital, 5,000 for Bengal—at present totally denuded—10,000 to hold down the north-west, and 10,000 in the hills, ready to pour down on any threatened point. The force of trained artillerists should at the same time be tripled. The Government of India possesses perhaps more cannon than any potentate on earth; but cannon are simply a nuisance without men to work them, and those men, unlike the rank and file, require time, much time, to train.

2. Extinguish the Bengal line. No half measure 2. Extinguish the Bengal line. No half measure can in this portion of the reform succeed. One-dird of that line has revolted or deserted, 20,000 more have been disarmed. Are you going to arm regiments thus dishonored again? They must be dismissed, with pension or without, unless you intend to meet them with the shame of dishonor to inflame their discontext. Stop the recruiting for the remainder, and in a few years the army tow and decrease the cyclic by Step the recruiting for the remainder, and in a two years the army now so dangerous must be extinct. For txternal wariare its place is amply supplied by the additional force of Europeans. For internal police raise as many irregular regiments as are required, to be commanded by men selected from over-officered European battalions. These men, better managed with absolute commanding officers and off notion by merit, ropean battalions. These men, better managed with absolute commanding officers and pft notion by merit, will not be inclined to revolt. If they are, they ravolt against a European force half their own in numbers.

3. Disarm India. Do it in the first flush of success, when the European force is in full activity. Do it at coce by the high hard, making confiscation the penalty of concealing arms. It may be argued that such a measure would be impracticable. Sir J. Lawrence did it in three months. He disarmed the most martial race in India (20,000,000 of them) without a disturbance. It is not necessary to take away the swords; take away the firearms. The moment they are given up make the manufacture or import of muskets, matchlocks or jezails, except upon government account, a penal offense. You could suppress it much more easily than the manufacture of salt. They cannot come in by sea. The passes are in our own hands. There is no oppression in the measure. It is carried out partly by clay, in the British isles. It has been done in the Punjaub. Once carried ent, insurrection becomes impossible. This I regard as the first and greatest of our Indian necessities.

[A Correspondent of The London Times.]

There is nothing late from India. Intelligence was There is bothing late from Indeed. All sorts of rumors were continually started, but it was supposed they had reference to stock-jobbing operations and obtained but little credence. A mass of papers had been laid before Parliament, but they added nothing of impertance to the published accounts.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne dates to the 30th of May had been re-ceived in England. Gold was selling in Melbourne at £3 17s. 6d. a £3 19s. 6d. Flour £22 per tun. A brisk business was being done in imports and confi-dence was reestablished.

The steamer Great Britain left Melbourne for Liverpool on the 21st of May with 101,600 ounces of gold.

A duty of 10s. per lb. had been levied on opium. A new Ministry, with Mr. Haines as Chief Secre tary, had been organized.

At Sydney the tallow market was firm, and wool had advanced, selling at 1s. 5d. 22s. 6d. per 1b. Flour and freights were unchanged.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Dr. Valentin Alsina was elected Governor of Buenos

ried away some 500 persons into captivity. Dr. Alsina proposes to use most energetic measures to preventa recurrence if similar disasters, and a first step is forming small military posts independent of the Jucces de Pax. The election of three scuators lately showed a very decided majority in favor of the Gevernment, and as Dr. Alsina has expressed a desire that all former delirquencies should be forgotten, flattering hopes are entertained that his administration will be attended with great benefits to the country.

with great benefits to the country.

The Argentine Congress was opened on June 25, and it is rumored the law of differential duties will unand it is runnered the law of differential during which deepe some modification. It is found that Buenos Ayres is not injuriously affected by it, as its Customs' revenue has not diminished since that permissions law came into operation. One of the local newspapers commanulates the public on the reduction of the debt revenue has not diminished since that permittons have came into operation. One of the local newspapers congratulates the public on the reduction of the debt from 1,200,000 and odd dollars to something over \$500,000, but as Urquiza has just issued debentures of \$500,000, bearing interest at 1 per cent per month, repayable at the Customs for a portion of the duties, the congratulations are hardly warranted. The confederation, however, is said to be progressive, and parable at the Continuation of peace it seems scarcely possible to be otherwise. Usquiza is about to form a Swissettlement on one of his numerous estancias; he is said to possess some 800 square leagues of land in Entre Ries, and the first batch of colonists, consisting of about 400 persons, arrived off Buenos Ayres a few days ago. Mr. Christie, her Majesty's Minister, who has been some time in Buenos Ayres, is about to resume his port in the Parana.

There is no news of impertance from Paraguay. The production of tobacco continues to increase, and that article new forms no inconsiderable item in the exports from the River Plate to Europe. With other produce the price has doubled within the last three or four years.

THE LATEST.

[We are indebted to Capt. Judkins of the Royal Mail steam-ship Persia for the following latest news, telegraphed from Lou-don to Liverpool immediately before the sailing of the steamer.]

TRANSPORTS FOR INDIA

The steamers and clippers engaged by the India House for the conveyance of troops are to forfeit £30 per day for every day beyond seventy occupied in their passage to Calcutta, while they are to receive £60 for every day saved from that time. The sailing clippers James Baines and Champion of the Seas wil each take a regiment. Some persons are disposed to anticipate that the performance of these vessels will equal that of the steamers.

The terms paid for steamers range from £39 to £49 per man: for the James Baines and Champion of the Seas the rate is £25 per man, and for the smaller sailing vessels it is £18. The Golden Fleece and Lady Jocelyn are ordered to be ready at Portsmouth on Wednesday next. There is a penalty of £10 for each day's delay.

THE INDIA NEWS.

The Vectis, with the mails, would probably reach Malta from Alexandria yesterday. The distance from Malta to Cagliari is 310 miles. A steamer dispatched immediately would reach the latter place this afternoon, and the Government may be in possession of telegraphic news in the course of the evening. Should the steamer from Calcutta have made an early arrival at Suez, a telegraphic dispatch might be bourly looked for via Trieste.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

The Bank of St. Petersburg has reduced its rate of discount to three per cent.

From The Times' City Article

From The Times City Article.

From The Times City Article.

London, Saturday, July 25, 1856.

The conviction that up to this afternoon no news has been received from India, and consequently that all the recent reports have thus far been totally without foundation, has been followed by a diminution of excitement in the Stock Markets. Prices rally, although the first transactions were at an advance of §. Although the anisration throughout the day was mainly attributable to the anxiety regarding India, an iscreased demand in the discount market, where there was pressure coupled with slight withdrawals of bullion from the barks; and the favorable appearance of foreign exchange contributes to the general dullness. About \$30,000 in gold bars was taken from banks, for the purchase of silver on the continent.

These withdrawals are thought likely to continue unless some Australian or Californian arrivals soon take place. Notwithstancing the recent farther reduction in their stock of bullion, the Back of France have lowered their rate for advances on stocks and laters. Grom 6 to 5th event. The latter was fixed as

duction in their stock of bullion, the Bank of France have lowered their rate for advances on stocks and shares from 6 to 5½ 4° cent. The latter was fixed as the discount rate a month bank, but the Bourse were excluded from the benefit of the alteration.

Excluded from the benefit of the atterstion.

From The Daily News City Article.

The funds continue very sensitive pending the receipt of advices from the East. Throughout the day, the Stock Exchange business was greatly restricted. In the General Discount market the demand for money was again good. As the end of the month and the 4th of Angust draws there, the commercial demand may was again good. As the end of the month and the 4th of August draws hear, the commercial demand may become more active. During the week, the necessity of paying for the silver imported from the Continent has not only led to the absorption of all the available supplies of newly-arrived gold, but has caused some withdrawals of gold from Bank.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTION—AB Scive Gennary continued from the trade, and the week's businers amounted to 75,469 bales, inchaing 12 600 to speculaters and 4,500 to exporters. Prices were id. 8 15 higher than at the departure of the Europa, and the market closed steady at the advance.

At Manchester on advance had taken place in both Yarns and

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, and 1/ lower. Wheat declined 2d. P bush, early in the week, but was a little firmer at the close. Corn steady for mixed and yellow, but white had advanced to 42/244/.

Phovisions—Beef continued in active speculative

PROVISONS—Beef continued in active speculative demand at a further advance of 10/P tierce. Pork and Bason were quiet. Lard dull, and 1/lower. Tailow slightly higher. PRODUCE—Ashee quiet at 43/w 44/. Sugar, Coffee and Tea quiet, at d geterally mehanged. Rosin steady. Spirits of Turpentine dull. Tat tending downward.

LOSDON MONEY MARKET.—The Lordon Money makes was slightly easier, but no change had been made in the

LOSDON MONEY MARKET.—The Lordon Money market was slightly easier, but no change had been made in the Bark rates of discourt. Consets closed at 2012/2013 for money The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased \$225,000. Baring Brothers report no change in American Securities, but Bell & Co. say that a better inquiry had spring up for State Bands and first class Railroad Securities.

LOSDON PRODUCE MARKET.—Breadstuffs dull, and Wreat 5; \$\tilde{Y}\$ quarter lower. Groceries steady at former rates, from-No change in Bars or Rails. Tin had advanced 10; Spirits of Turpentine dull.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Persia: Loxpos, Friday, July 24, 1357-57 M.
We have again to notice a dulness during the week in our colonial and Foreign Procuce markets, as regards most strices
Stoam more inquired for, without leading to any extensive business.
INDIGO AND SALTPETER SIM.
NONEY easy at 51/205 \$\forall \text{cent.}\$ Consols 911/291\(\forall \text{for money}\)
01/291\(\forall \text{for account.}\$ Bar Silver 5,11\(\hat{1}\) Mexican Dollars 5,1
American Eagles 26/2\(\frac{1}{2}\). Doubleons: Spanish, 77,9; South Seriem, 75,9

Cochineal—Of 250 begs Honduras at public sale about one aird found tuyers at steady rates; Black 4/124/7 for ord. t

hin 49 for Ceylon. Palm £460£610.

In Molasses to transactions.

Russ fewer. 170 puncheous fair common Jamaics have been lewer. 170 puncheous fair common Jamaics have been accedent 4,604/8 \$\text{\$P}\$ palon. 100 puncheous Demerars acid at \$\text{\$Z\$}\$. Recapulet. There have been no public sales; privately, 540 begs mid. Rangoon changed hands at \$19, 2 mos. For Satterers as a simulated decreand bas prevailed during he wisk, resulting in the sale of about \$0.000 bags Bengal on the spot, by private contract 5 \$\text{\$P}\$ cent refraction bringing 44, 6 with \$11.11 \$\text{\$Z}\$ cent 42. About \$50 turn affeat have also changed at \$0.000 \$\text{\$P}\$ cent 42. About \$50 turn affeat have also changed at \$\text{\$Q\$}\$ is \$10.000 \$\text{\$P}\$ cent \$\text{\$P}\$. The \$\text{\$P}\$ cent \$\text{\$P}\$

hand at 44.62 is.

Spicins Pepper rather dearer; 1,000 bags Penang and Batavia Spicins Pepper rather dearer; 1,000 bags Penang and Batavia sold at 5d. Pimento casier; 200 bags were partly sold, ord. dail abrey 46. Mace-61 case. Singapore fetched 1,922; for mid 500 bigs to 1,000 bigs for mid 1,000 bigs. Januara resided 20,000 bigs for mid 1,000 bigs. Januara resided 20,000 bigs for mid 10 bigs. Nottnegs.—60 cases brown Singapore mostly west from 1,1 ad 1,100 cases and 1,100 bigs. The amali to fine bold.

Engar.—The market opened very dull on Tuesday, and a forced sele was made at a decine of 1,24,6; survequently forced sele was made at a decine of 1,24,6; survequently there has been rather care inquiry, and prices are about the same as this day week. The calcs of West India are 1,560 hhds.

180 thids Perto Rico at section brought \$2:6@\$1:6 for brown to low yellow. Privately 3,000 bags Mauritius have been soid of 47:6@\$1; for brown, and \$2:2@\$5, for yellow: 3 900 bags Mailre Madras at \$3:2.43!6 for brown, and 4:6@\$466 for yellow: \$90 bags Sugapors at 48 for brown; also, 2.290 bags Muscovade Maullia at 45:6 and 230 boxes white Havana at 64, for expect. Aftest, a carge of 1.60 boxes Havana No. 11 has changed hands at 40; for an outport, and another cargo No. 164 at 41; coming to London. At the Lutch sale the whole 50.79 basics favor were sold at an average decline of 3 guiders from the last May's

TRA-Pully 10,000 chests common Congon have changed hands at 1/2 P Ib. The market is now quiet; other kinds with

Tes.—The price of English has advanced 10. Pewt. Banca has been sold at 145. Straits at 144.; holders firm.

Tallow very quiet. St. Petersburg Y. C. 58/9 on the spot, and 58/3 for the end of the year.

THERENTINE—A sale of tough has been made at 10/6. Spirits dull of size at 42/44/6 for American in casks.

Whalleson—Poles 430. North-West £455; noming.

No change in American Stocks.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per Persia | Liverpool, July 24, 1837.

The week's arrivals consist of \$4.99 bush of Whear, 3.50 bush. Corn, 2.877 bbls. 500 busy of Flour, from the States and Canada; 850 quarters of Wheat from the Baitlet, 1.400 quarters of Wheat (transhipped from Pambrig), and 850 bbls of Flour from Beginn, 350 qrs. of Wheat, 935 sacks of Flour from Beginn, 350 qrs. of Wheat, 935 sacks of Flour from Beginn, 350 qrs. of Wheat, 1, 430 qrs. of Corn from the Meditic transcan.

Farmers' deliveries of Wheat for the week ending on Saturday, were fl.704 qrs. at 63.5, against 71,350 qrs. at 73,31 at accorresponding week of last year.

The weather has continued fine and forcing throughout the country, and in some early districts a few fields of wheat hard been afready cut; general havest is very near.

The Grain Trade has miled exceedingly dull during the week, a decline of 5 to 5 on Wheat at Mark Lane, on Monday, having been generally followed by other markets. At our market, on Tuesday, Wheat was very slow, but the light stock renders holders unwilling to submit to so material a reduction as that above quoted, and where sales were made, they were at 24 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ busile under the rates of last Friday. Flour offered at a further reduction of 64.00 ft \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl, without sales. Indicas Conx quiet at 30/785/6 for mixed and yellow.

At to-day's market there was again only a small business cone: Wheat, however, was ateady, and low only red received the decline of Tuesday. A small lot of new Wheat, received per steamer, brought \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl, without ales. Indicas Conx closed quiet, without change in value, except for white, being fancy prices. Flour continues very slow, although offered at reduced prices, and quotations are nominal. Indicas Cons. which is scarce, and brings an extreme price. We quot Wheat, Bell 180 and 180 ft white, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\

bbl. INDIAN Costs, marches speculative inquiry, and a furthe BERS continues in active speculative inquiry, and a furthe advance in prices of 5; to 10; per tierce has been realized. PORK slow, Irish being still plentiful, and preferred to Ameri-Bacon is little inquired for, dealers still holding off in expec

tation of lower prices.

Lamb has declined 1 per cwt. with a most limited businesssales not reaching 56 tuns at 16. 267/6.

Tallow in rather better request at a slight improvement in
prices. Butcher's Association has brought 69. In London the
cioning quotation for P. Y. C. is 59 spot; 58/6 August au
September.

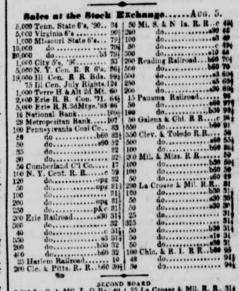
reissing quotation for F. K. C. is 69 spot; as a respective for the common steady at 4, 1.24, 2.

Bark. very scarce, and extreme prices paid.

Otto—Sperm neglected at a further reduction. Nothing done in Whale.

COTION—There has been a regular and steady trade demand every day this week, and the market has been further assisted by a few purchases on speculation. Cotton is pretty freely offered, but the middling qualities are becoming very scarce, and must be quoted 3-16d, dearer, and other grades id. P. B. In Manchester spinners are obtaining an equal advance for Tarne, but goods move, up very slowly. Middling Orleans, 64d. Mobile, at \$5-16; Uplands, 3jd. P. B.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.



The Stock Market was not active this morning, and the downward tendency of the market noticed for the last few days continued until the close and after the Second Board, when there was a rally, especially in Reading, which, under orders to buy from Philadelphia, improved to 71, an advance of 1 & cent on the lowest price. Erie was also better, closing at 321, after selling at 311. New-York Central opened at 82 and fell off to SI j. Among the active stocks was La Crosce, of which some 1,500 shares were sold, the market showing an improvement of 1 P cent. The bears continue to sell it freely short. Another neceting of some of the leading stockholders from abroad was held to day at the Astor House. It is understood that a good disposition was evinced to take the new issue of bonds proposed by the Company, to enable it to finish the work to La Crosse. Had this enterprise been confined to its original limits, the line from Milwaukee to La Crosse, it would doubtless have been ore of the most successful roads in the country. Milwaukee and Mississippi was steady at 50 Milinois Central improved to 119; Panama remains stendy at 98. The Western railroads were generally without important obange. There was a further decline in Penasylvania Coal, which sold as low as 82. In Railroad Bonds the principal transactions were in Illinois Centrals, which were strong at 201; La Crosse Land Grant sold at 40, and Erie, 1871. at 64}, a decline of 4 + cent. Sales \$30,000 Missouri 6s at 792 a 794. Virginias were 904, and Tennesse 6s 84. There is nothing of importance doing in Exchange.

In Freights, the engagements to Liverpool include Cetton at 3s. per bale; 4,200 bush. Grain, at 34., in ship's bags; 5,000 fb Beeswax at 25s. To London, 300 loga Cedar at 15s P 40 cubic feet; 20 cases Argole at 10e : 16 cases Essence of Peppermint at 60s., measurement. To Rotterdam, 1,500 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 3d. To Havre, 100 bbls. Spirits at 3c. A vessel to Cadia with light Pipe Staves at \$22.

The business of the Sub-Treasury is quite small. The Customs receipts thus far in August are behind these of August last year. Receipts, \$150,341 27; Payments, \$63,244 88; Balance, \$12,157,195 76.

Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly sucrow (Thursday), at 12) o'clock, at the Merchants' Excharge.

The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company

has declared a semi angual dividend of 5 & cent, leo a surplus dividend of 5 P cent, on the capital tock of the company, payable 10th inst. The New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, a semi-sanual dividend of 10 P cent, payable on demand. The St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 5 P cent. payable on demand. The Knickerbocker Stage Company, 5 P cent, pay-able 10th inst. The Third avenue Railcoad, a quarterly dividend of 2 P cent, payable on the 12th inst. The City Fire Insurance Company, 10 P cent, payable August 10.

Mr. H. L. Jaques, formerly at the head of the uncurrent meney department of the Metropolitan Bank, and who was some time since tendered tha Vice-Presidency of that institution, has returned from Europe and accepted the trust. The business of this Bank has so largely increased recently, that it has been found necessary to enlarge its accomm The managers have, therefore, purchased about one third of the building and lot adjoining, being that recently occupied by Bowen, McNamee & Co. The portion purchased is in the rear, and that portion of the building will be taken down, to give place to a one story, erecting for the uncurrent money depart-

n.ent. The steamer to day took \$917,000 in specie.
The receipts of the Long Island Bailroad for the